

long, soon elongates until it acquires a nearly square form, which it retains.

This mode of multiplication appears interesting, as it seems to show the solvent action exerted by proteic substances upon cellulose membrane and the part which they play in its regeneration, phenomena which, as may be seen, are not without analogy with those observable during the evolution of spores, pollen, &c. Another fact worthy of remark is, that in these formations the generation of the cells extends to all those contiguous to the parent cell of the stomate.—*Comptes Rendus*, 17th April, 1854, p. 744.

*Description of a new Genus of Bivalve Mollusca.*

By H. and A. ADAMS.

GENUS MYRINA, H. and A. Adams.

Shell transverse, oblong, subequilateral; valves closed, covered with a horny epidermis, pearly within; beaks subcentral. Hinge edentulous, ligament internal, linear; muscular impressions far apart, pallial impression simple. Byssiferous.

A single species, for which we propose the name *M. Denhami*, was discovered by the Officers of H.M.S. Herald, attached to floating masses of blubber.

*On the Dimorphism of the Uredineæ.* By M. TULASNE.

Since numerous observations have placed it beyond a doubt that a vast number of *Fungi* possess reproductive bodies of several kinds, there is in the history of the *Uredineæ* a fact, which, I think, admits of a more satisfactory interpretation than it has hitherto received. I refer to the simultaneous presence or succession in the same sori of two sorts of fruits (spores), which are attributed to different species. Some mycologists see in this nothing but a cohabitation, which, although frequent, is by no means necessary; others suppose a compulsory relation between the two *Uredines*,—that of a parasite with its host. If the latter opinion prevailed, instead of four or five *Phragmidia* and a few *Pucciniæ*, which would be parasitic upon various *Uredines*, as is usually believed, we should have, as I have convinced myself, a multitude of other *Pucciniæ*, the *Uromyces*, the *Pilulariæ*, the *Triphragmia*, the *Coleosporia*, the *Melampsora*, the *Cronartia*, and no doubt many other *Uredineæ* which I have not yet been able to study sufficiently. Thus the *Uredineæ* would not only live, as is really the case, as parasites upon the vascular plants, but they would also offer among themselves an example of parasitism quite unknown in the history of organized bodies, as about a third of their species would be charged with the nourishment of another third. This parasitism would also present a very unprecedented character, for it would prevail between plants almost identical with each other, or at all events united by the closest affinities, whilst, even amongst the simplest beings, there are generally well-characterized organic differences between the parasite and its host. The parasitic life attributed to the *Phragmidia*, the *Pucciniæ*, the *Cronartia*, and other *Uredineæ*, in relation to the *Uredines* proper, is therefore à